

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA

PAUL CASTONGUAY,)
)
Petitioner,)
)
v.)
)
TECUMSEH INSTITUTION, Fred)
Britton/Warden,)
)
Respondent.)

4:11CV3145

**MEMORANDUM
AND ORDER**

On April 3, 2012, the court dismissed Petitioner's habeas corpus claims with prejudice and entered Judgment against him. (Filing Nos. [55](#) and [56](#).) On April 30, 2012, Petitioner filed a timely Notice of Appeal of the court's Judgment. (Filing No. [60](#).)

Before Petitioner may appeal the dismissal of his Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus, a "Certificate of Appealability" must issue. Pursuant to the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 ("AEDPA"), the right to appeal such a dismissal is governed by [28 U.S.C. § 2253\(c\)](#), which states:

- (c)(1) Unless a circuit justice or judge issues a certificate of appealability, an appeal may not be taken to the court of appeals from—
 - (A) the final order in a habeas corpus proceeding in which the detention complained of arises out of process issued by a State court;
- (2) A certificate of appealability may issue under paragraph (1) only if the applicant has made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right.

- (3) The certificate of appealability under paragraph (1) shall indicate which specific issue or issues satisfy the showing required by paragraph(2).¹

A certificate of appealability may issue only if the applicant has made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right. *See 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2)*. Such a showing requires a demonstration “that reasonable jurists could debate whether (or, for that matter, agree that) the petition should have been resolved in a different manner or that the issues presented were adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed further.” *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000) (internal quotation marks omitted), citing *Barefoot v. Estelle*, 463 U.S. 894 (1983) (defining pre-AEDPA standard for a certificate of probable cause to appeal).

Petitioner has not filed a Motion for a Certificate of Appealability or a Brief in support. (*See* Docket Sheet.) Thus, this matter cannot proceed on appeal until the question of the certificate of appealability is considered.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that:

1. Petitioner shall have until June 4, 2012, to file a Motion for Certificate of Appealability and Brief in support.
2. In the event that Petitioner fails to file a Motion and Brief, as set forth in this Memorandum and Order, the court will deny the issuance of a Certificate of Appealability without further notice.

¹Similarly, *Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 22(b)*, as amended by the AEDPA, indicates that in an action pursuant to *28 U.S.C. § 2254*, a notice of appeal triggers the requirement that the district judge who rendered the judgment either issue a certificate of appealability or state the reasons why such a certificate should not issue. *See generally Tiedeman v. Benson*, 122 F.3d 518, 521 (8th Cir. 1997).

3. The Clerk of the court is directed to set a pro se case management in this case with the following text: June 4, 2012: check for filing of Motion for Certificate of Appealability.

DATED this 2nd day of May, 2012.

BY THE COURT:

Richard G. Kopf
Senior United States District Judge

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